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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for dication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

## The Presidency.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

There will be universal satisfaction at Admiral Dewer's announcement that he is no longer a candidate for President. When, in innocently announcing himself a candidate, he described the Presidency as an easy office, he showed his ignorance of it; but he repeats that error when in withdrawing his name he remarks that Presidents are "not chosen by the people, but by a few political leaders."

The fact that DEWEY's candidacy never aroused any enthusiasm or approval in any section was conclusive evidence that the people have their own well-founded views on the subject independent of the men active in political management, the "politicians," and, DEWEY not being favored that the general estimate of the office, and of qualifications for it, is high.

Presidential candidates are nominated by party delegates meeting in convention; but no man was ever nominated except on the belief that he possessed popular strength. The people nominate just as much as they elect. And they know it.

#### What Is the Difference?

Last Tuesday Mr. N. F. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Southern Industrial Conention, speaking in Washington before the Industrial Commission, made this striking remark about labor unions:

"Labor organizations are to-day the greates penace to this Government that exists inside or out side the pale of our national domain. Their influence for disruption and disorganization of society is far more dangerous to the perpetuation of our Government in its purity and power than would be the hostile array on our borders of the armies of the

At this moment a great number of the cities of the United States, for example, St. Louis with its street car strike and New York with its cigarmakers' strike, afford proof of Mr. Thompson's view. There is no need to consider the nine reasons which Mr. THOMPSON gives to support it.

The character of the trades union of the day, as it is revealed to the public by strikes, is not that of a peaceable society, organized for mutual benefit, without menace to others who don't belong to it, but of a conspiracy aiming to be superior to the law of the land. It is the counterpart of the bandits that form themselves into a government within the regular government of the country where they live. They levy taxes and they issue licenses to work, without which a man is liable to be insulted, maimed or killed, according to the opportunities of the gang. That is the exact truth of the labor union when it becomes big enough.

Oily scoundrels like Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS of the Federation of Labor, may demur to the comparison. Let affairs in St. Louis:

Employees of the street railroads in St. Louis quit work. There is no shadow of debt of any sort due to them from the street oar company. The latter, availing themselves of their rights, have engaged other men to serve them. Yet the strikers, who desire this service for themselves, at wages and under conditions fixed by themselves, say that those places and those wages shall be handed over to them, or, appealing to the public to help them in ruining the company, they will with their own arms and deviltry do violence to the company's employees and property.

The railroad company owns something which the strikers want and the latter set out to extort it from them at the point of the pistol.

Will any one tell us the difference between this operation and plain highway robbery?

## Our Marines in China.

The happenings in China attract notice again to the Marine Corps of our Navy -Uncle Sam's "jollies, soldiers and sailors, too," as RUDYARD KIPLING calls the British marines. Some two hundred or more of these sea soldiers are in China or on the way, and it is quite probable that when they finish their work in the Celestial Empire, another "honor" may be added to their colors, which already carry more than those of any other organization in the United States service.

The United States Marine Corps is the oldest military branch of the Government. It was organized by Act of the Continental Congress, Nov. 10, 1775; and its history is continued without a break down to the present time. A hundred years ago, and again recently, it was proposed in Congress to abolish the Marine Corps as unnecessary; but the proposition was opposed by officers of experience and rank, and was not pressed; in view of the services of the marines during the Spanish war at sea and on shore, It is hardly likely that the proposition will

be repeated. Organized in 1775, the Marine Corps dis tinguished itself first in 1777, in the battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, and again when it captured the British island of New Providence, in the Bahamas. This was the first foreign soil captured by an American force. In 2503 the marines fought in Tripoli, and in 1805, under Gen. WILLIAM EATON, they took part in a remarkable march across the Libyan Desert from Egypt to Tripoli, and on April 25 stormed and took the fortress of Derne. Their colors show the name "Tripoli," to commemorate this exploit. Our flag was then first planted

over an Old World fortress. The marines were at the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814; some of the corps fought at New Orleans in 1815; and they showed great galiantry in the duel between the Chesapeake and the Shannon. They captured the Sumatran town of Quallah Battoo in 1832; and took an active part in the war with Mexico, distinguishing themselves at Chapultepec on Sept. 13, 1847. In the " John Brown raid " in 1859, the marines were represented, and they took part, though the fact is not often remembered, in the first Battle of Bull Run. They were in many of the important coast battles of the

In 1884 they appeared on foreign soil

again, at Shimonoseki, Japan, impressing on the Prince of Satsuma the fact that when he made a treaty with Americans e must keep it. The bloody Battle of Fort Fisher in January, 1865, engaged the services of a strong detachment of the corps; another year saw the marines fighting in Formosa, the never conquered island which China surrendered to Japan in 1895. They took part in our war with Corea in 1871, kept the peace at Panama in 1885; and in the Spanish war did yeoman's service, at Guantanamo, and at Manila and other places in the Philippines. They manned the secondary batteries on the warships, and each commanding officer praised

their work. For years the corps was commanded by a Colonel Commandant. In 1867 the commandant was promoted to be Brigadier-General; but the rank expired with his retirement in 1876, not to be revived until last year, when in view of the increased strength of the corps, its commandant was promoted Brigadier-General. The present strength of the corps is 6,180 officers and men. Of these, a regiment of three battalions is stationed at Cavité, the first time that such an organization of marines has ever been formed even temporarily. It is from this regiment that some of the marines for service in China are drawn.

Like that of their British predecessors the motto of our marines is " Per Mare et Terram;" their device is a globe resting on an anchor, and surmounted by an eagle; second motto is "Ever Faithful." The nistory of the Marine Corps for one hundred and twenty-five years is that of the United States: in all parts of the uncivilized world the corps has served, and everywhere hearts terrified by dread of barbarian attacks have found comfort at the news that marines have been landed from the American warships. Nineteen times has Congress thanked the corps for its services; and probably the opportunity for thanking it again will not long be delayed.

### Porto Rico and the Constitution.

We printed yesterday a part of the decision rendered by Judge WILLIAM K. TOWNSEND, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in the case of the importers who protested against paying tariff rates on tobacco from Porto Rico. They maintained that Porto Rico was not a foreign country and that the imposition of a duty on goods carried from one part of United States

territory to another was unconstitutional. The Court decides that the duty on the topacco was properly imposed; that the power to hold and govern ceded territory without ncorporating it exists as one of the ordinary attributes of sovereignty; that the article of the Paris Treaty leaving to Congress the determination of the civil rights and political status of the Porto Ricans is not in conflict with the Constitution; in short, that while Porto Rico is a possession of the United States, and to be considered as such in its relations to the rest of the world. it does not come in under the Constitution

until Congress shall incorporate it. To-day we publish the entire text of this opinion of Judge Townsend's, not only because it possesses prime importance as the first judicial decision that has been rendered in any United States Court on the great Constitutional question involved in our new career of expansion, but also because it is a masterpiece of luminous statement and precise reasoning.

We believe that it will carry conviction to the minds of many who, in a general way, would prefer to accept the sleazy conclusions which Judge Lochren injected apparently for political reasons, into his emarks from the bench on a case which did not touch the main question directly involved in the case that has now been decided by Judge Townsend.

## The Renomination of Bryan.

The renomination of BRYAN is already ssured by the election of more than enough delegates to the Democratic National Convention to give him two-thirds majority. When that convention assembles at Kansas City on July 4 there is every reason to believe that it will make his nomination unanmously, by acclamation.

Such unanimity has not been exhibited in a Democratic National Convention since that at St. Louis in 1888 when CLEVELAND was renominated by acclamation, though he was defeated at the election by President HARRISON, who received 233 electoral votes to his 168.

The change that has taken place in the sentiment of the Democratic party in the twelve years since then has been revolutionary. In 1892 CLEVELAND was again ominated, on the first ballot, it is true. but not by acclamation, he receiving only ten more votes than a two-thirds majority, and Hill of New York and Boirs of Iowa getting between them 217 votes. CLEVE-LAND was elected over HARRISON by 277 to 145 electoral votes; but thereafter the demoralization of the Democratic party by reason of his character and his policy was soon so complete that when the National Convention assembled at Chicago in 1896 it had become evident that the party would throw him overboard and seek to avoid the odium of responsibility for his politically and materially disastrous Administration

The Democratic party at the time the convention met seemed to be so thoroughly lemoralized and disintegrated by Clevelandism, and the country had suffered so grievously because of it, that the general feeling was that the Democrats could do no more than conduct a lifeless and a hopeless canvass. Accordingly, with political strategy that deserved to be called masterly, the convention proceeded to ignore CLEVELAND completely and to declare political doctrine that flatly contradicted his

ponderous teachings. BRYAN was only nominated on the fifth ballot and so great and so radical was the opposition that as many as 162 delegates, including the whole number from New York, refused to vote at all. BRYAN, however, infused unexpected life into the Democratic campaign and polled over six and a half million votes, or about a million more than CLEVELAND had received when

he was elected in 1892. Thereafter the dominance of BRYAN in the Democratic party was assured and his renomination in 1900 became a foregone conclusion. He had demonstrated that he was the strongest candidate the party could put up. During the years intervening between 1896 and 1900 no Democratic convention had declared against him and nearly all had announced themselves positively in his support and pledge ! their continued loyalty to the Chicago platform. Now no opposition to either appears in any State Convention sending

delegates to Kansas City. The Democracy of Clevelandism has passed away and the new Democracy of

Bryanism has come in and in spirit and purpose will continue, whatever may be the result of the election next November. The revolution has been complete. The Democratic party has become the radical, the socialistic American party and it will so remain, advancing farther along that line

rather than reversing its steps. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN will be the manimously nominated candidate of the Democracy because more than any other man he represents and embodies its sentiment and its policy as they are and as they

#### The Genesis of a Sinecure.

The Commissioners of Accounts, whose vigilance has failed to discover a defalcation of \$11,000 in one of the city departments, have published a voluminous "annual report" for 1900, of more than one hundred pages. The most interesting feature of the report is the comprehensive account it gives of the origin of this commission, which costs the people of New York this year \$156,000, without any visible return. This statement of the Commissioners is impregnable chronologically:

"Some thirty years ago, when Tween and his cohorts looted the city treasury and saddled an enormous debt upon the taxpayers, which they [the axpayers] are still carrying, there was need of an effectual check upon the expenditures of the city.

These distressing facts were not "fully realized until the exposure of the carnival of crime," say the Commissioners, and then 'in order to prevent another combination of the Comptroller and Chamberlain, or either of them, with an intending looter of the city treasury, the then leaders of the aroused sentiment deemed it wise to create a new public office." The new office was the Commission of Accounts, a sheet anchor of public safety against which conspirators are powerless. Such is the view of these Commissioners of the importance of their own labors. Popularly it is not acquiesced in, and there is nobody who believes that the Comptroller and Chamberlain of New York, in the long list which includes the names of GREEN, PALMER, CAMPBELL, O'DONOHUE, KELLY and COLER, have been precluded from nefarious combinations with treasury looters by th lynx-eyed vigilance and sleepless energy of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The more general opinion is that this department, which costs this year \$156,000, and requires for various services seventy-four persons, is ornamental but of no practical usefulness, never making a discovery, but frequently making a "report." Its work is chiefly of a literary sort.

If there be intending looters of the city treasury their operations have not been forestalled by any known act of the Commissioners of Accounts and their staff of employees. The only instance of late in which there was a defalcation of city money was brought to the attention of the Commissioners of Accounts through a letter sent by the Comptroller, the financial officer of the city.

## The Comptroller.

The charges against Comptroller COLER ecently presented to the Governor and made public were prepared in proper form and must of course be duly considered; but it is safe to say that unless there is more under them than has yet been disclosed, they will quickly fall to the ground. Indeed seems as if Mr. MACK, the author of the charges, is possessed of considerable hardihood, to say the least, in thus asking the Governor to go over matters that have already been the subject of judicial inquiry

The substance of the charges against the Comptroller is that he refused to award city bonds to certain bidders who made their bids conditional upon the decision of their counsel as to the legality of the issues This, as compared with other unconditional bids that were put in, was practically the grant of an option to the bidders first mentioned. In refusing to entertain these first offers, even though they were higher than others, Comptroller COLER acted upon the advice of his counsel, Judge Dillon, than whom there is no more eminent authority in our country upon the law of municipal corporations.

All this has been threshed out once before the proper tribunals, and the disappointed bidders who questloned Comptroller COLER's action make haste at the present time to disavow all imputation upon his good faith. Mr. Mack's charges at this date have only served, in newspaper parlance, to make a one day's story.

## A Cabot to the Rescue

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Times, publishes a singular letter from a singular man in Boston, a place much given to singular men and letters. The correspondent's name is HENRY E CABOT Now, CABOT is a name that stands high in the Golden Book of Boston. As the Fairy Godmother says to CINDERELLA in the old Boston version.

" Sigh not, CINDERELLA, stilly maiden, cry not:

You shall have a CABOT or at least a MINOT." The Boston Cabors are more respectable than respectability and more distinguished than distinction It is peculiarly impressive, therefore, and yet it is somehow gratifying, to find Mr. HENRY E. CABOT of Boston saying that if he is not very much mistaken, 'Mr. BRYAN is going to receive the support of much of the best Cleveland following in Boston and Cambridge." "In high circles here," Mr. CABOT continues, " BRYAN is looked upon as a special providence raised up to prevent the republic's becoming a plutocratic empire."

We have no doubt that much of the best Cleveland following and high circles in Boston and Cambridge is gazing at Col. BRYAN with affectionate eyes. Although the Colonel labored for the ratification of the Treaty of Paris which brings all their woe to the high-circle anti-imperialists, the confidence reposed in him by AGUINALDO and his horror of militarism have won him the hearts of the Mugwumps of the Anti-Imperialist League. But are they prepared to go as far as Mr. Cabor goes and to acknowledge that Col. BRYAN " has a comprehension and grasp of the great currents of feeling that flow through the hearts of the American people of all classes, parties and sections, that must make even CLEVELAND look small when the history of the Presidential line shall be written in the future?" Are there such quick and violent changes in the minds of the Cleveland following and the high circles of Boston and Cambridge? Can CLEVELAND look small in those once doting eres that saw in him a world-shadowing statesman?

No doubt Mr. HENRY E. CABOT is a rea! Cabor, but may he not also be somewhat

Golfers will greet Miss HECKER, who won the metropolitan championship yesterday, as the second player to appear of genuine quality,

liers of America above the men. HECKER would no doubt make a better fight with Miss ADAIR, the amateur champion of ngland, than either HARRIMAN, the American imateur champion, or Travis, who lately beat him, would with England's foremost man mateur, HILTON.

Col. Mose WETMORE kindly permits Col. BRYAN to angle for votes as well as fish in Wisconsin. But the Colonel's stock of bait is always considerably larger than his catch.

The Troglodyte in his cavern, cracking the leg bones of his victim to extract the marrow for his can-nibalistic feast—The Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY. You may say Pish! Pish! to the Devil Fish And his tentacles large and tight, But you'll get goose flesh when you hear the swish And rush of the Troglodyte. When you hear him munch at his hideous lunch.

Leg bones ungrilled be delights to crunch, This Troglodyte of a Trust." Who dares to scoff at this anthropoph Agous epicure dark and dire? The producing classes he carries right off And swallows 'em down entire.

Chill fear your heart will crust;

Humanity groans in wofulest tones At his wonderful appetite: He bolts the flesh and he cracks the bones This terrible Troglodyte.

Care Troplodylum-he'll bite!" From the Hon. ABELSINKENZOOPER'S "Trogodytic Ditties,

How did the Ohio Democrats happen to neglect to nominate the Hon. JOHN JACOB LENTZ for Vice-President. He is almost the exact double of Col. BRYAN in face and in pinions. A fitter mate for the Colonel cannot be found.

The St. Louis Republic and other Democratic nathematicians estimate that the Trusts have already contributed \$30,000,000 to the Repubican campaign fund. The smoothness and roundness of these figures must extort admiraion even from the incredulous. Probably the mathematicians took the basis "thirty cents as the foundation of their calculations. I every Democratic voter buys four boxes o Bryano immatura Jeffersonian five-cent cigars the Democratic campaign fund will easily surpass the mythical contributions ascribed to th Trusts.

We demand a tariff for revenue only. - Vermon Don't you wish you may get it?

The Hon. DAVE BALL is a Missouri Democra of the extreme Missouri type. He is very anxious to be Governor. At the convention which didn't nominate him he made a long speech in which the most characteristic rassage was the assertion that, next to the Bible, the Chicago platform is the piece of literature of most value to the people of the United States. Bryanesqueness is the Hon. Dave's strong suit.

One consequence of the Admiral's withdrawa s worth noting. He postponed too long the promised announcement of the political idea and issues on which he decided to become candidate. Now we shall never know what Admiral Dewey's platform would have been.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts follows up his despatch of Wednesday announcing the withdrawa of Gen. Botha from his position Eerstefabriken on Tuesday night, by a brief de scription of the manœuvre on his part that secured this result, in conjunction with the occupation of Laings Nek by Gen Buller. There seems to have been no fighting of any con sequence, the casualties being, for the number of troops reported to have been engaged, comparatively trifling. A British mounted force was following the Boer retreat on Wednesday In the Free State the commandos that scat tered before Gens. Methuen and Kitchener seem to have reassembled, as the latter re ports that an attack on a construction train had been made early on Thursday morning few miles north of the Rhenoster River, which Island Railroad however, was repelled with a small loss to the State burghers under President Steyn are reported active in the country round Senekal and in the neighborhood of Ficksburg. The reported surrender of 1,300 burghers telegraphed from Maseru in Basutoland appears to have been a mere rumor, as it is not con

firmed from any quarter. According to the reports from the country west of Pretoria and Johannesburg the burgher who have remained at home are quietly accepting British authority, among them the son o ien. Cronie who abandoned the field after the occupation of Pretoria. There is no military importance in the surrender of the towns and districts of the western country, as they are effectively cut off from cooperation with the commandos in the east, and most of the contingents that were raised in the southwest of the Transvaal were among the killed in the fighting round Kimberley or were made prisoners at Paardeberg. Only a small force is needed or the maintenance of order, the principal trouble being to restrain the natives from ma-

rauding abandoned farms. The chief point of interest for the moment is Cape Town, where events seem leading up to coun d'état in the shape of the suspension of Constitutional government. The crisis is expected to last a few days longer, and a great deal depends on the result of the meeting of the

# Bryan to Vote the Republican Ticket.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Ervan says he is willing to risk the election on the issue of individual prosperity. To quote his own words: "If we can secure the votes of all those who have not had their share of prosperity we are willing to give the Republicans the votes of all those who have received their share." Interpreting the above to mean that he is satisfied to have every one who has shared in the prevailing prosperity vote the Republican ticket at the coming Presidential election, it follows that he himself must be so classed, for he cannot deny the fact that prosperity has reached his bank account since 1896.

## NEW YORK, June 14

## The Automobile Dashboard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can't the uilders of automobiles dispense with the patent leather or any other kind of dashboard? Of what use is it, other than to suggest the splash of horses' feet. to intimate that the thing is incomplete without horses. And if the dashboard is all right on an automobile why not put it at both ends, and would it not grace a small boat as well?

NEW YORK, June 15.

# From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

Vesterday four severely drilled and catechised Chinamen were admitted to full communion in Canal Street Presbyterian Church, together with eight Americans.

From the doctrinal point of view all twelve were reguired to submit to the same formula. Leung Gang was admitted from Mobile by letter; Leung Tuck, Leung Kel and Ching Di Sing by profession and baptism One of those Chinamen has been at secular and Sunday school for nineteen years the others for terms of from two to seven or eight. All were originally inhabitants of the region about Canton, and three of them are cousins.

## "We Seek No Gold Fields."

From the London Star.

Last night Lord Roberts was outside Johannes burg, and Lord Salisbury was repudiating his famous declaration that "we seek no gold neids." The coin cidence satisfies our sense of dramatic propriety. It was well that the last stain of consistency should b wiped out before the English army takes possession of the golden city which has been bought with the lives of so many brave men. The capture of Johannesburg will not fill the nation with ripture like that evoked by the relief of Ladysmith and Mateking.

#### Translated Into Jewish Jargon. From Sa'ea ich

The Epistle to the Hebrews, translated into Jargon from the original Greek text, with the Old Testament references, is published in a neat covered tract of 40 pages, by the Rev. A. C. Gaebelein. 8 : econ : street,

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The Advantage of Remedying It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT In VICTOR of all these lynchings and murders with accounts of which the newspapers of the day abound, it seems to me that the greatest deterrent of crime would be the knowledge that justice would be swift. Nor do I hesitate to say that lawyers are, as a rule, in a very great measure, responsible for this state of things. If, for example, a would-be murderer knew that he would receive for his crime a just and fair, but a speedy, trial, he would hesitate long before committing it—but he reasons (especially if he has money) in this wise: "I shall not probably be convicted, but, if I am, it will be, an way, some three or four years before the sentence is carried out, during which time many things may turn up which will let me escape," and so with this (and, it must be confessed, with true reasoning) he kills his man or commits burglary, and takes his chances!

confessed, with true reasoning) he kins his chances!

So it is regarding the frequency of lynching. Did the communities in which these cases occur feel perfectly sure that the culprits would be immediately brought to trail and, if convicted, at once executed, a case of lynching would be extremely rare; but the people, excited to the verge of madness by some diabolical deed, and knowing that lawyers will endeavor either to procure an acquittal or at least a long delay, take the law into their own hands.

A recent case not a thousand miles from New York city is in point. An atroctous, premeditated and utterly unprovoked murder occurred. The District Attorney, finally aroused from his previous somnolency and mortified at the reflections cast upon his office, determined resolutely to bring the murderer to a speedy trial, when lo! the murderer's lawyer jumped in and succeeds, as the first step, in having the trial postponed.

Of course, I do not say that all the members of the legal profession would lend themselves to anything of this kind. Very many of them are very conscientious, high-minded and honorable men, and would not take a case were they convinced that their client was guilty. But, sad to say, some of the profession are not high-minded—in fact the reverse. In fact, as I said in the beginning of this letter, it is, in a great measure, owing to these unprincipled lawyers, and to the Legislature which

n a great measure, owing to these unprincipled lawyers, and to the Legislature which hey, in their own interests, have caused to nact laws for the protection of criminals that his great increase of crime is to be ascribed.

Mr. Vernon, May 25. William L. Stone.

## MRS. CHU LOSES HER SUIT.

#### Chinese Woman Badly Advised in the Matter of a \$9,000 Investment.

The suit of the Chinese woman San Toy Fong wife of Chu Fong, a wealthy resident of Chinatown, to recover the value of the equity in 20, 22 and 24 Pell street, in which Robert Kerr Lee Gugng Low, Lee Quay, Chin Yow and Ling Lung are defendants, was dismissed b Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday. She claimed that as counsel had advised her she could not hold real estate she gay her she could not hold real estate she gave about \$9,000 to John G. Ritter as trustee to purchase the equity for her in the three parcels which were subject to mortgage. The mort-gage was foreclosed and the property sold although he and Mrs. Ritter were not made parties to the suit. Nothwithstanding these defects in the foreclosure action the Justice says that her action, which is defective, cannot prevail. Justice Lawrence decides that the woma

Justice Lawrence decides that the woman had the right to redeem the property regardles of the sale in fereclosure, but that it was necessary for her to pay or tender the amount of the mortgage and interest. She made no all legation and submitted no proof that she had done so. Then she was bound to ask that Trustee Ritter bring the action and if he would not do so to allege that she had brought the action on his refusal, which she had not done Another defect is that Ritter was not made a defendant. The Judge dismisses the action with costs.

#### The Ice Trust and the Pench.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to call att ntion to a matter in connection with the Ice Trust proceedings that has escaped general notice:

before Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay an authen ticated copy of the testimony given by Mayor Van Wyck b fore Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court Wat I. Ormsby, official stenographer of that court

At the very first possible moment the World laid

at the request of the World, typewrote the testimon; and took outh that the copy was correct Justice Gaynor also certified that the typewritte copy was absolutely correct. Having in its possession the only copy of the testi

it usual for a Judge, while a case is before him undecided and unfinished, to certify part of an official record so that peremptory proceedings may be instituted by a higher tribunal and the

party charged removed from office? Editorially, THE SUN says: The Greater New York Charter permits city officer and other persons to be examined before a Justice of the Supreme Court concerning any violation of lay or any official delinquency. The examination must County Clerk, where it is required to be kept access ble to the public at all reasonable times. The law does not provide that anything else shall be done of even that anything else may be done as the outcome of the examination. it does provide that the answer

in any criminal proceeding. Least of all does the Charter direct or ever suggest that the Court, before whom a matte is under investigation, should exercise un seemly haste in certifying to the correctness of a mere portion of a court record in order to

of "the party charged" shall not be used against him

seemly haste in certifying to the correctness of a mere portion of a court record in order to have it transmitted to a higher tribunal (i. e., Court) so that the higher power may be prepared to act "pendente lite." Is not this extra judicial?

Suppose a man on trial for the highest degree of murder and the evidence on the first hearing tended to show guilt. What would be thought of the presiding Justice, who, with the assistance of a cheap subordinate of the court, should exercise unseemly haste in certifying promptly to exparte evidence, so it could be presented to the consideration of a higher tribunal while the proceedings were still pending and undecided before him?

I had suprosed in my experience as a lawyer that Judges before whom a proceeding is pending keep their minds open to conviction, ready to hear all that may be adduced, reserving even the appearance of expressing an opinion until the matter at issue is finally submitted to the unbiased, uninfluenced, del berate court. But judging from recent events my supposition rests on no foundation of fact

I repeat this undue haste to thrust a partial record into the hands of a higher tribunal encouraging, if not soliciting prompt, extreme action by that power, while a matter is pending and undecided, is something entirely new, exceedingly startling, and, to use a mild term, reprehensible. Lawvers have but one opinion of such an unflucical act. Again, a court subordinate, be he clerk, stenographer or what not, who for a fee would thus hurri dly certify a partial, incomplete record (a quite extraordinary act to please either party to a litigation, least of all one who can puff him with hittle outlay—he disgraces a calling that with a few honorable exceptions is distinguised only for incompetence and extortion, and should be promptly relegated to a post tion he is more suited to fill. There acems to be in some quarters an intense, suddenly acquired desire to kick the under dog, and kick him real hard when he is not quite down that savers of anything but decen

#### A Suggestion. What's this! McKinley and Bliss?

Great Scott.

Do you want McKinley and Pain, or McKinley and Ache, or Anything else that would be A reflection on the G. O. P.? Of course you don't, And you wont If you m ke it McKinley and Bliss. Don't you know, this Is a ticket that would show Where the country's at? McKinley a d Blas: When yo | see this. You confront a c ndit o., A w you've go: Cannot Be controverted. See? Now, don't be a clan . But for the good of Uncle Sam Put up the names that tell He's doing well. So don't miss McKinley and Blissi

## CENSUS OFFICIALLY CLOSED.

## But Because a Few Have Held Back Informs

tion There is Still Some Work Undone. The taking of the census officially closed at o'clock last evening, but a good deal more ork will have to be done before the returns will be ready to send to Washington. visor Wilbur said yesterday afternoon that as nearly as he could estimate there are still about 400 districts from which complete returns have not been received. At first glance this may seem a serious shortage, but the fact is that in almost every case of an incomplete district the work is done with the exception of a very few names. In some of the districts the enumerators have had their work almost complete for several days. People whom they have called repeatedly to see, however, have not been in and all efforts to see some of them have falled. This has been particularly exasperating to Mr. Wilbur, who having sent the first returns to Washington of any supervisor in the country was very anxious to have the last of the work cleaned up at the end of the last

On the whole, the work in this city has been

day.

On the whole, the work in this city has been exceedingly satisfactory and it will be only a matter of a few days before the last of the books will be in and the counting of the people of the greatest city in the country will be done. Some delay has been caused by the large number who are out of town. While many of those who knew they were going to be away when the census man came around had the good sense to answer the questions sent out on postal cards by Mr. Wilbur some time ago, there were a great many others who were not sufficiently public spirited to help along the work to this extent. The enumerators have been running across this class every day.

In some cases the heads of families who could not be found at home have been found by special agents at their places of business and a demand for information made on them. The necessary facts have been obtained, but in almost every case it has only been after the expenditure of a great deal of work and time. Many of those who have closed up their town houses for the summer without letting the Census Office know anything about it are still uncounted, and so far as can be learned the chances of their ever getting their rames on the rolls are slight.

According to Special Agent Spaulding, who is in charge of the census of manufactures, that work will go on for some time. The information in these matters comes in slowly, and the manufacturers are not always willing to impart it. This has been the case with small concerns particularly, and the agents have more than once had to use their powers under the law. There is a fine of \$10,000 and a sentence of a year in prison hanging over the head of any manufacturer who does not answer the questions put to him,

## BATTERY SHOOTS FOR A TROPHY. Target Practice at the State Camp-Ninth and

Twelfth Coming Home To-day. PEERSKILL, June 15. - There has been plenty of shooting to-day at Camp Townsend. Many of the troops have been practising with small arms and others with the heavy guns. Among those who qualified at revolver practice were Major John B. Holland and Lieut.-Col. Chapin. The First Battery, in charge of Lieut, Hathe

way, had its trial for the trophy given four years ago by Lieut. Flannagan and now held by the Second Battery. The battery fired ten shots at a target 12x20 feet with a bullseye 4x shots at a target 12x20 feet with a bullseye 4x6 feet. The tenth shot hit near enough to count ten. The range was 3,000 yards instead of 1,000 yards as heretofore. Ten more shots with shrapnel shell were lired at a tarket 40x24 feet. Out of a possible 2,880 fragments about three hundred fragments hit and scored 31. This made the total 41. The Second Battery will shoot on next Tuesday afternoon and the Sixth Battery of Binghamton on Wednesday.

Col. Dyer and the Twelfth Reziment left Camp Roe at 8:45 this morning and made a rapid march to Camp Townsend. The Twelfth will start for New York to-morrow morning and be relieved by the Eighth, Col. James Morgan Jarvis. In the afternoon the Ninth will go and be relieved by the Eighth, Col. James Mor-gan Jarvis. In the afternoon the Ninth will go be ck and be relieved by the Seventy-first, Col. William Green Bates. The Second Signal Corps will come up with the latter regiment.

## CITY RECORDS MISSING Also a Burgiar-Proof Safe Containing Books

Wanted in a Lawsuit. The Astoria Homestead Company has brought an action in the Supreme Court to set aside an assessment of \$200,000 levied for the improvement of Grand avenue and Main street, Long Island City. The case will come up on Monday before Justice Wilmot M. Smith. Yesterday city officials were trying to find the books and mony, the World hired a special train on the Long Island Railroad.

The above, I need hardly say, is taken from the World. As a lawyer I should like to know is it usual for a Judge, while a case is before him second like to know is the world. The special commission that carried on the work. The city has been directed to produce in court the check book of the commission. As a lawyer I should like to know is it usual for a Judge, while a case is before him second like to know is the special commission that carried on the work. The city has been directed to produce in court the check book of the commission. As a lawyer I should like to know is the work with the exception of the Barber and Standard companies. These companies bid on a scannile for a parters and furniture after consion, and no such book can be found. Even the burglar-proof safe belonging to the commission has disa peared. It is said that in the scramble for quarters and furniture after consolidation the many departments of the new city and borough governments grabbed everything in sight. It is believed that the safe and books of the Grand Avenue Commission were

# Mr. Park of the Park House Is Alive.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an Issue of THE SUN last week an article appeared about the "Old Hotel Keepers." Among them you gave prom-inent mention of my father, William D. Park of musty ale, broiled liver and Park House fame. But you have made a greaterror in stating that he died and the secret of the musty ale died with him. I wish to state that my father is alive, having retired from active business some few years ago. He was never being the secret of the secret tive business some few years ago. He was never bet ter in his life, active as ever. He can recollect his old associations of years ago actically. Kindly readjus this matter and greatly oblige. OSMOND F. PAHK, M. D.

# BOSTON, June 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If nationality is no bar, allow me to propose the name of Remedy Hunks of Berlin, Ontario, Canada.

### Mand Muller and the 'Mobile From the Chicago Times Herald.

Mand Muller on a summer's day Went out to rake the fragrant hay. She glanced up toward the distant town To see if the Judge was i ding down. Then she leaned upon her rake to rest And a nameless longing filled her breast A blue fly buzzed around her and Got smashed upon her soft, white hand Again she looked, and her round cheeks glowed - A speek appeared far up the road. Maud raked the hay with all her might. Still keeping the growing speck in sight. In his automobile the Judge sat proud, Leaving behind a thick dust cloud. He'd never been out until that day in the splendid thing, and his heart was gay O'er his features played a contented smile As he ran over dogs in a lerdly style. Maud saw him come and her heart leaved high As she dropped her rake, saying: "My, oh my! She sped to the tree beside the lane. Where the Judge's mare with the chestnut mane. End gnawed the rails and pawed the sod. While the Judge had been saying things to Maud. On, on he came like a fast express! She gave a hitch to the back of her dress And straightened her hat and Jabbed her hair To be sure the frizzles and all were there. And noticed the grass and flowers and trees And the grazing kine as he eleft the breeze Then he grashed a handle somewhere, at last, To stop himself from gold g so fast; But it seemed to stick, and hergave a firk And was dezed to find that it wouldn't work! And, in his hurry, he st ered at Mand. Who dropped her cup and yelled "Oh Lord!" And tried to climb the fence and got Half way across, when like a shot From a connon, the Judge arrived and went On, after the manner of Gov. Kent. . . . . . . .

At last Maud rose from the wreck and gazed Around at the scattered ralls, amazed. She saw the cows rush o'er the mead, Developing awful rates of speed. She heard hens cackle and proble call And then, at last, the remembered all. Looking away o'er the fields, she saw The undulating expounder of law. Then she took up her take and mu ed awhile, Saying. "Blast the automobie!! or byle! "Why didn't he stick to the sorrel mare". Ah, where is he now!" Echo answered: "Where?" Maud's rake is hanging unused to-day: In a horseless age what's the use of hay And o't in her paim she rests her chin And thinks of the Judge and what might have been If he only had stuck to the old mare's back-Alas! Alas! Likewise alack: S. E. KISER.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ECLIPSE.

#### Advance Statement of Observations by the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Smithsonian Institution has given out a brief account of the resuits of the observations at Wadesboro, N. C., of the eclipse of May 28. C. G. Abbott, who prepared the statement before all of the plates were developed, said to a SUN reporter to-night that all of the twenty-five photographs taken had now been developed and twenty-four found successful. A full account of the results of the observations will appear next Friday in Science, an American publication, and at the same time in Nature, published in London. In

the advance statement Mr. Abbott sava-"The negatives taken to depict the outer corona show from three to four solar diameters extension of the longest streamers. The equatorial wings assume more and more hair-like proportions as they recede from the sun, and are finally lost in an equally illuminated sky without having given any indication of actually coming to an end.

"The greatest interest centred in the direct corona negatives, taken with the 135-foot telescope. Mr. Smille exposed six 30 by 30 plates during totality, with times ranging from onehalf to sixteen seconds. All these negatives have not yet been develo ed. Those of onehalf second, two seconds and four seconds' expose have been hurriedly examined, however, and they give clear indications of the crossing and recrossing of filaments, like the at pearance of a field of grain bending in the wind. The

and they give clear indications of the crossing and recrossing of filaments, like the air pearance of a field of grain bending in the wind. The prominences and polar streamers appear in imposing magnitude and detail.

"The eclipse was notably not a dark one. No second magnitude stars were observed with the naked eyes. Most of the observers saw only Mercury, though Venus was distinguished by some skimming through the trees, and Capella was also seen by a few. The high degree of illumination operated uniavorably in the study of the outer corona.

"The fall of temperature and rising breeze were distinctly noticeable before totality. No change in direction of the wind was noted. Shadow bands were seen, but those observers who attempted to measure their velocity found them too rapid and flickering for any successful work in this direction; yet there was notable unanimity among independent observers as to their size and distance ajart (about five inches(..."It was noticed that the birds were silent during totality, but, true to their nature, the English sparrows were last to be still and first to begin their discussion of the eclipse after the return of light.

"The attention of all visual observers was caught by the equatorial streamers. Father Woodman described the appearance as like a mother of pearl, but different observers differed on the color. A yellowish green tinge was noted by the artist of the party, Mr. Child, while to ethers the light was straw-colored or golden. The visual telescopic observations of the writer gave little indication of the finely divided structure of the inner corona, which he had noted at Pike's Peak during the eclipse of 1878. Structure of the inner corona, which he had noted at Pike's Peak during the eclipse of 1878. Structure of the inner corona, which he had noted at Pike's Peak during the eclipse of 1878. Structure of the inner corona, which he had noted at Pike's Peak during the eclipse of 1878. Structure of the inner corona, which he had noted at Pike's Peak during the eclipse o

## BIDS FOR ASPHALT PAVING.

#### They Include Offers for the Work to Be Done on Broadway in the Tenderloin.

The bids for the asphalt paving of twenty-six streets in Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs, which were advertised for some weeks ago, were opened in the office of Highway Commissioner Keating yesterday. The principal bids were for the work which is to be done on Broadway from Fourteenth to Forty-second streets and on 125th street from Third to Eighth avenues. Those who get the contracts for this work will have to give fifteen-year guarantees instead of the ten-year guarantees required on the other work, and this stipulation resulted in the other work, and this supulation resulted in a slight advance in the prices contained in the bids. The fifteen-year term is explained by the fact that the traffic on these thoroughfares is betwier than on the other streets to be payed. No awards will be made for several days. The National Asphalt Company's bid for the Broadway work was \$371,118.80, which is considerably lower than any of the other bids. The other bids were:

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Company 481,060.70 The Asphalt Construction Company's bid was the lowest for the work on 125th street. It was \$99.437.90. The other bids were:

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Company
Barber Asphalt Company
Stellian Asphalt Company
National Asphalt Company

## each parcel, but were far from being low on any THE BARRED-OUT IRISH CONVICTS.

Rocky Mountain" O'Brien Pleads for Their Admission Into the Country. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien of New York is here in the Interest of Fitzharris and Mullett, the pardoned Irish convicts, who have appealed to the Treasury Department against being deported. O'Brien called on Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly first and was taken by Mr. Powderly to the office of Solicitor O'Connell of the Treasury, who returned from New York to-day.

Treasury, who returned from New York to-day.

O'Brien there made a speech in favor of admitting the Irishmen. He said they were friends of his. He said pardoned convicts have been admitted to this country before, and he hoped that Soliciter O'Connell would not render an opinion against them and that Commissioner Powderly would decide to admit them.

After his departure Soli iter O'Connell asked: "Who is 'Rocky Mountain' O'Brien?" No one seemed to know much about him. Mr. Powderly said that all he knew about O'Brien was that he is a friend of 'Skin the Goat" Fitzharris and "Invincinte" Mullett.

Commissioner-General Powderly has decided to give the friends of Fitzharris and Mullett until next Thursday morning to make further appeal. O'Brien asked permission of Assistant Secretary Taylor to take the two men around New York city one day before deported, if such is decided, to see the city and some of their friends ale offered a bond of \$10,000 guaranceing their return to Ellis Is'and before sundown. No encouragement was given him. Mr. Taylor said that the men are in custody of the steams to company and Commissioner Fitchie While Wr. Taylor did not say that the the steams its company and Commissioner Fitchie. While Mr. Taylor did not say that the Treasury Department would have no objection o'Brien inferred that if the steamship company is willing and Commissioner Flichie does not object Fitzharris and Mullott may get a chance to see New York.

## The Belleisle Experiment Criticised.

From the London Shipping World. We must at the outset confess that the more we hear about the Belleisle experiment the more we are at a loss to understand the reason for undertaking it, and for forcing it to so hasty a conclusion. If, as we are led to infer from Mr. Goschen's watement in the House of Commons, the object was to prove that the ordinary woodwork and fittings of a warship need not necessarily take fire when attacked by shell, then the trial was carried out under obviously misleading conditions. In the first place, the Belleisle was stationary, and therefore the the Belleisle was stationary, and therefore the currents of air that would have been set up in her different compartments and quarters had she been under way, as she would have been in action, were absent. Thus there was no incentive for "the fittle smouldering fire. In one of the cabins," mentioned by Mr. Goschen to burst out into flame. Then we are told by the First Lord that, "the fire pumps were uninjured, and for a long time continued to work flooding the deck." Compare this with the firing of the unfortunate limanta Maria Theresa at santiago. The very first shot that struck her destroyed her fire mains, thus rendering it impossible to exclanuish a fir in the after part her destroyed her fire mains, thus rendering it impossible to extinguish a fir in the after part of the ship, which was started by the second shell that struck her. Given the Belleisle's fire to imps disabled by the first shot, that she had staimed at ten knots for two hours after-ward, and her final record would have been but very little different from that of the Spanish ship.

ward, and her final record would have been but very little different from that of the Spanish ship.

Whatever may have been the object of the experiment, and however satisfactory or otherwise the results may have proved to the authorities, and we believe they were unsatisfactory, we cannot but think that much valuable information was lost by the experiment being forced to its end far too quickly. To those of us who remember the frightful havoc wrought by a single 12-inch shell dired from the Chen-Yuen at the Matsushima, and which killed or wounded ninety of the Jans and disabled three of their runs, it would have been interesting to know the amount of damage done by the 12-inch shell from the Majestic, which is said to have traversed the vitals of the ship and burst the main steam pipe. It will be remembered that a clinch American shell sufficed to inflict the same injury on the Infanta Maria Theresa; in this case the protectile shattered the main steam pipe of the port engine, so scalding to death all in that engine room. As a floating target properly equipped with all her woodwork, stores, and "dummy" crew on board, the Belleisle, had time been allowed her, might have proved a valuable factor in the solution of many a problem; as a battleship, moored bow and stern, with steam up, to b's sunk in ten minutes abs was